



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It is possible that the birds were once irregular here, but have since become regular, owing to good beaches, their favorite habitat, being formed along the west shore of Lake Michigan by the building of piers which has checked erosion in many places, and offered a favorable path of migration where formerly there were eroding bluffs. It should be noted, however, that the birds may spread westward from Michigan, where W. B. Barrows¹ reports them as regular, and where the lake shore offers an exceedingly favorable habitat. In this case they may either fly directly across the lake, or make their way westward along the Indiana shore, where, as in Michigan, there are excellent beaches.—EDWIN D. HULL, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Nevada Savannah Sparrow in New Mexico.—On October 19, 1913, the writer secured an individual of this subspecies (*Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis*) at the G. O. S. Ranch, on the headwaters of Sapillo Creek, N. Mexico. This record, unless the writer reads incorrectly, extends the range of this subspecies considerably eastward. The writer has to acknowledge, with thanks, the kindness of Mr. W. DeW. Miller of the American Museum of Natural History, who diagnosed the skin on which this record is based.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

A Second North Carolina Record for Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*).—On May 14, 1914, I obtained a superb adult male of the above species at Morganton, Burke County. This bird was alone, and very shy, and was captured with difficulty. The song bore a strong resemblance to the song of the House Wren. This specimen is now in my collection.

The first record for North Carolina was based upon a bird taken on May 6, 1893, at French Broad River near Alexander's by the late John S. Cairns and recorded by J. W. P. Smithwick, Bull. 144, N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, 1897, p. 218. This specimen is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, and was given to him by Mr. Cairns.

Lincoln's Sparrow is evidently a regular migrant through the Piedmont region of North as well as South Carolina, but as yet there is no record for South Carolina.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, S. C.*

Bell's Vireo in Wisconsin.—On June 28, 1914, while walking through a clump of willows near Wingra Lake, Madison, Wis., I heard the song of a bird which I was not able to identify. Observation of the bird indicated a vireo and with that clue I believed that I could recognize the song of Bell's Vireo which I had heard several years ago. A second visit with Mr. A. W. Schorger was made on July 1. The bird was found and was again singing but disappeared before he could be collected. On July 3 Mr.

¹ Michigan Bird Life, 1912, p. 485.